

# Impacts of climate change on marine fisheries

## East Coast Climate Change and Fisheries Governance Workshop

March 2014

Washington, D. C.

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# Introduction

- Jon Hare, NOAA Fisheries
- Worked in Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, Southeast U.S. and Northeast U.S.
- Currently oversee oceanography programs in Northeast
- Director, NOAA Narragansett Laboratory



# Outline

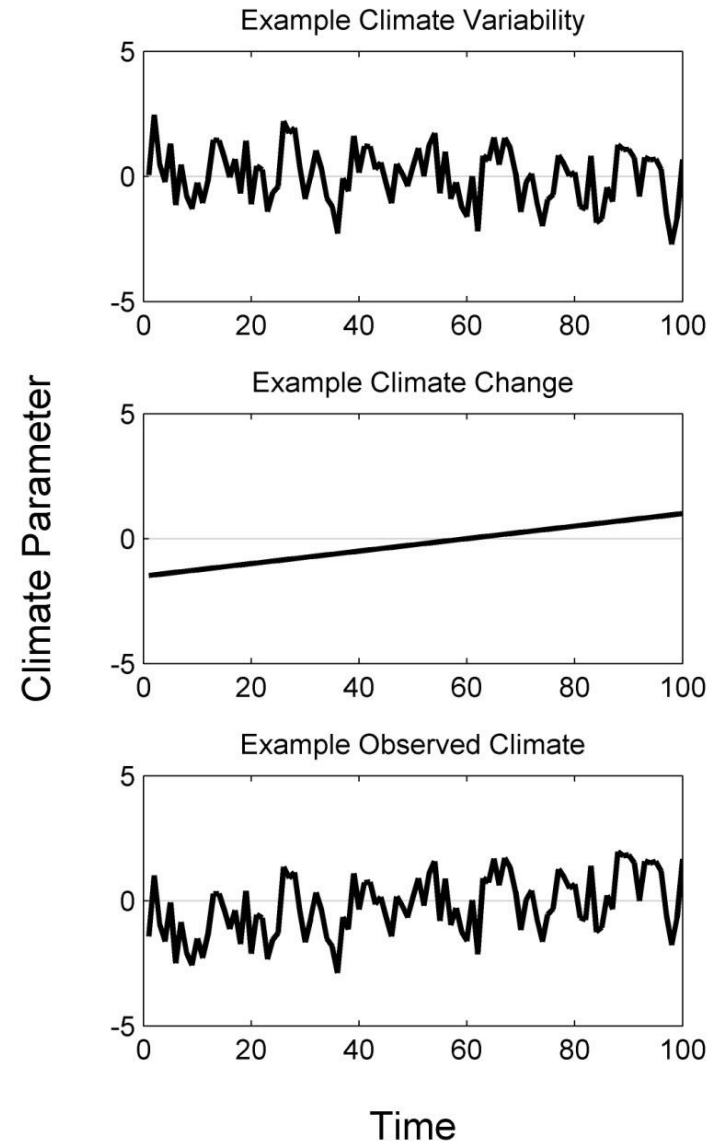
- Climate Variability and Climate Change
- Past and Future Climate States
- Impacts on Fishery Resources
- Conclusions



Many examples are from Northeast

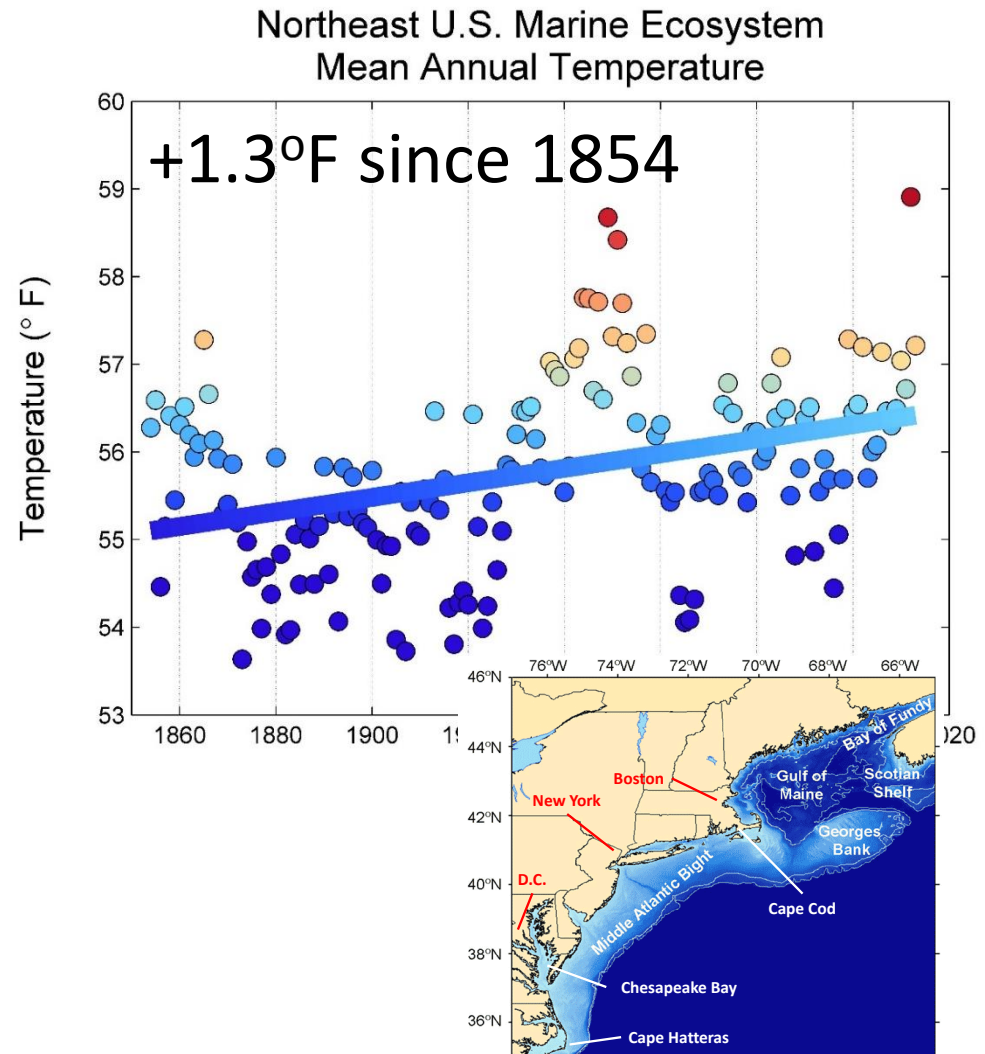
# Climate Variability and Climate Change

- Important difference “climate change” vs “climate variability”
- Climate variability – natural variability within the climate system
- Climate change – long term change in the climate system



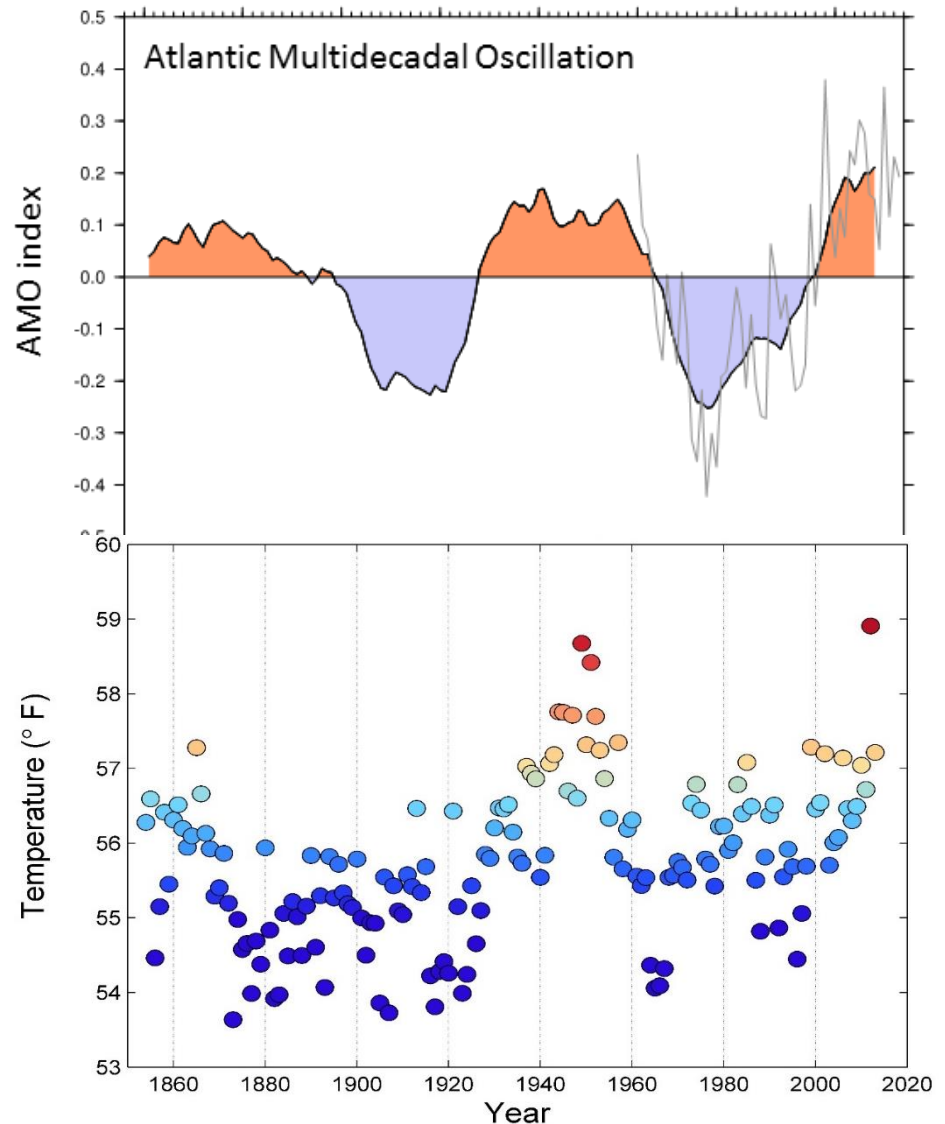
# Climate Variability and Climate Change

- Climate variability – natural variability within the climate system
- Climate change – change in the climate system



# Climate Variability and Climate Change

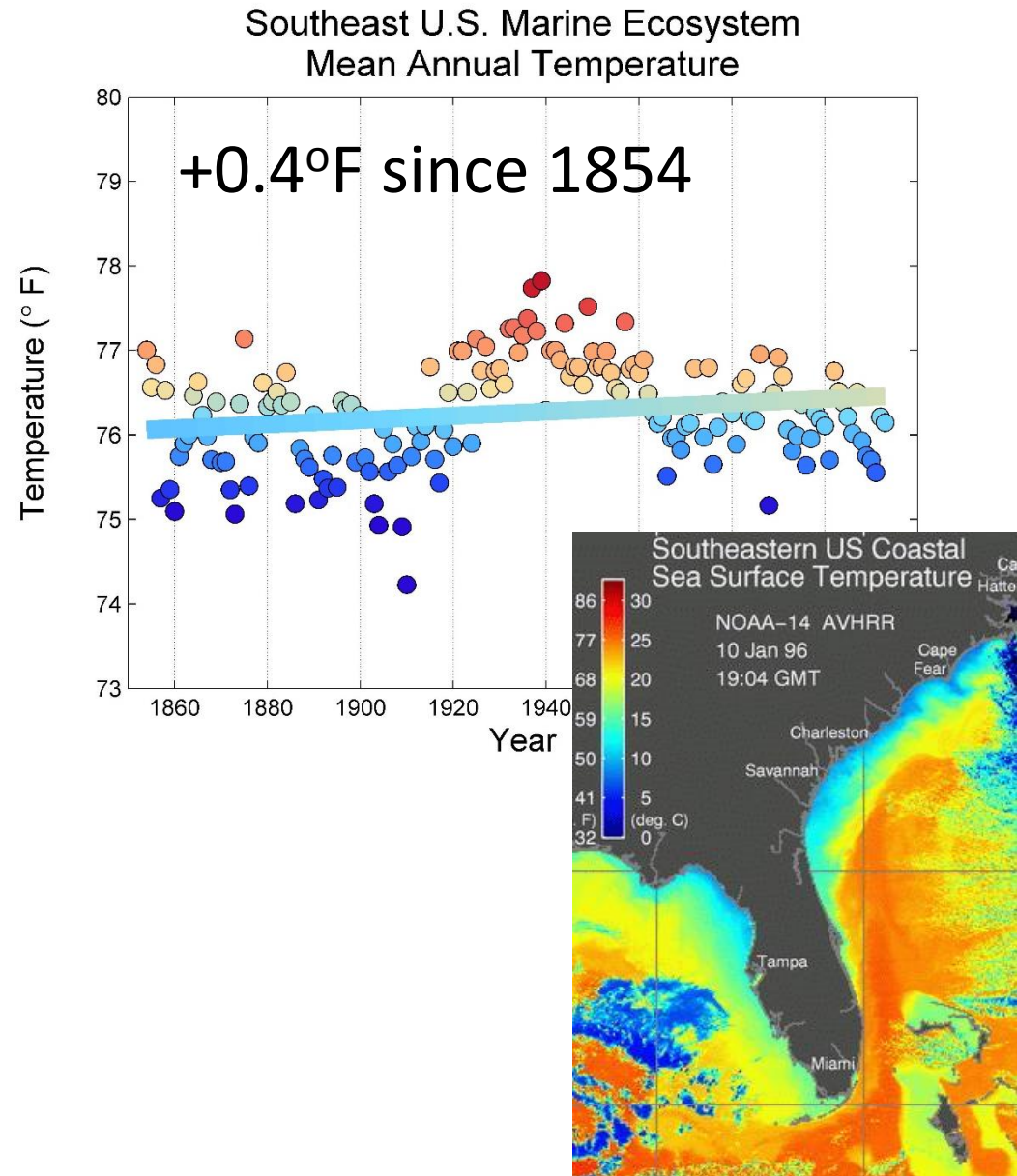
- Interannual variability
- Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation
- North Atlantic Oscillation





# Climate Variability and Climate Change

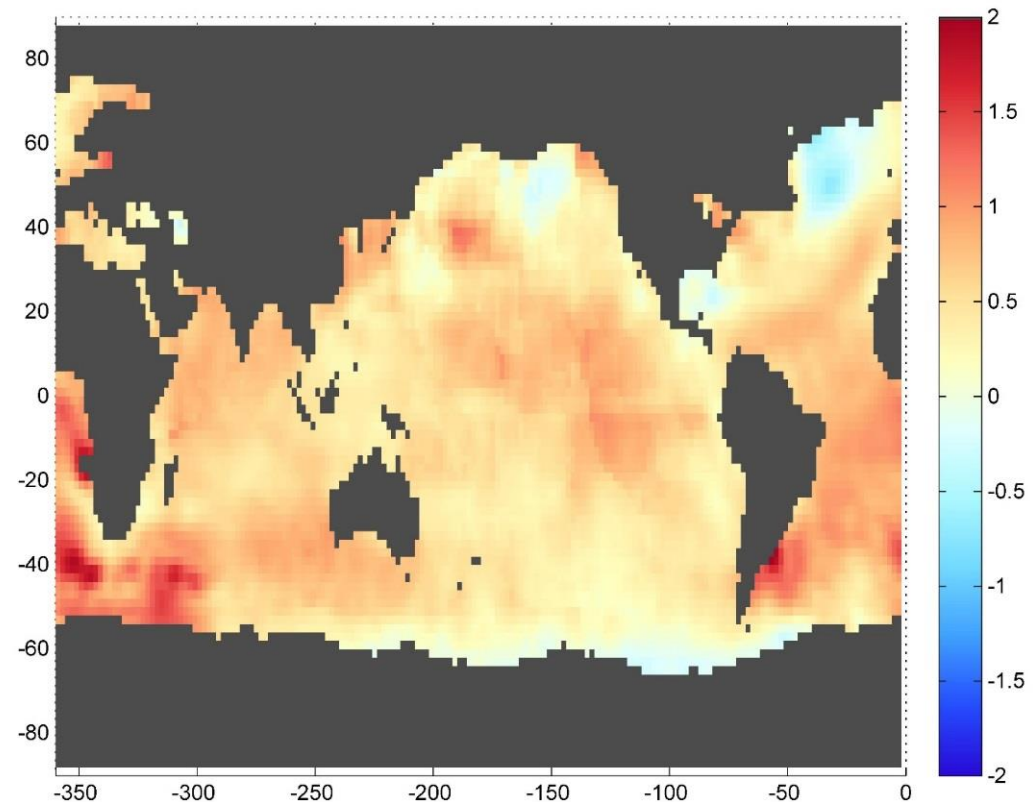
- Climate (Regional) variability;  
Southeast warming much less than in Northeast
- Climate change –  
change in the climate system



# Climate Variability and Climate Change

- Scale of climate variability and change relatively large
- Consistent over 100s-1000s km
- Differences across Cape Hatteras boundary

Temperature Change 1854-present



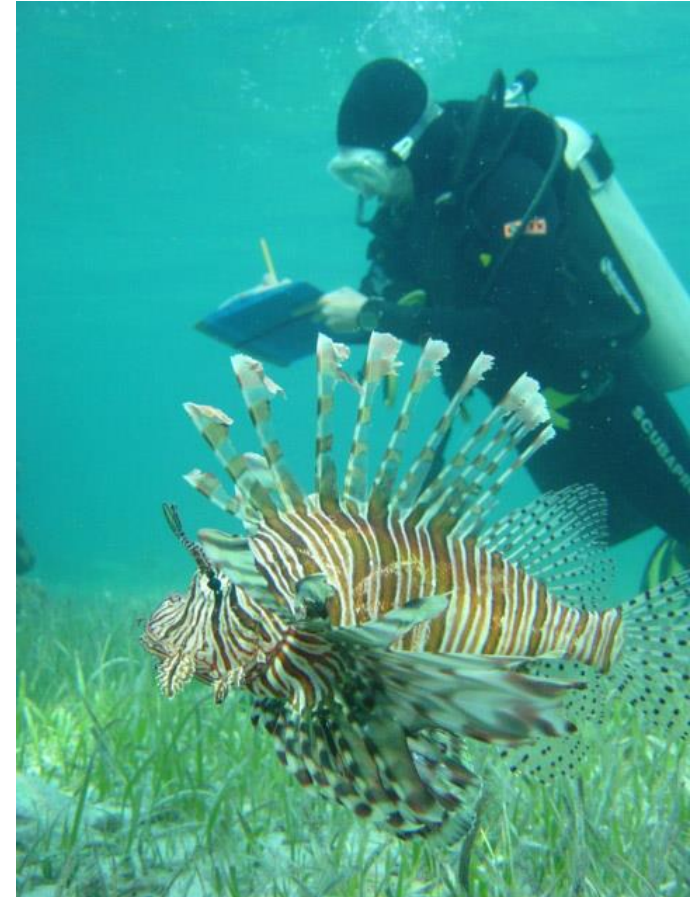


# Questions?



# Outline

- Climate Variability and Climate Change
- Past and Future Climate States
- Impacts on Fishery Resources
- Conclusions

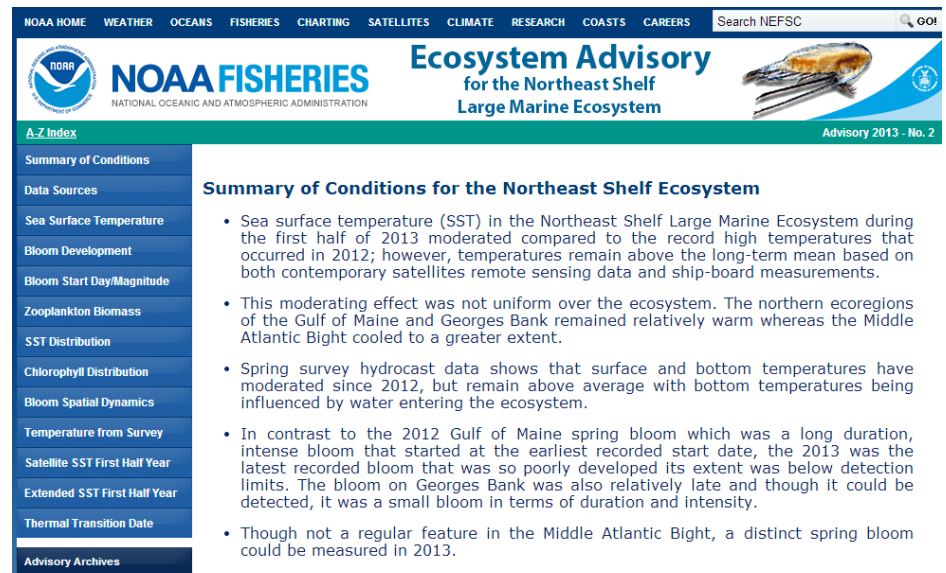




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# Past and Future Climate States

- Much of the information is from NEFSC Ecosystem Status Report and Ecosystem Advisories
- Ecosystem Assessment Program (NEFSC)



The screenshot shows the NOAA Fisheries website for the Ecosystem Advisory for the Northeast Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem. The header includes navigation links: NOAA HOME, WEATHER, OCEANS, FISHERIES, CHARTING, SATELLITES, CLIMATE, RESEARCH, COASTS, CAREERS, and a search bar for NEFSC. The main title is "Ecosystem Advisory for the Northeast Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem" with a NOAA logo and a fish illustration. Below the title is a sidebar with a table of contents: A-Z Index, Summary of Conditions, Data Sources, Sea Surface Temperature, Bloom Development, Bloom Start Day/Magnitude, Zooplankton Biomass, SST Distribution, Chlorophyll Distribution, Bloom Spatial Dynamics, Temperature from Survey, Satellite SST First Half Year, Extended SST First Half Year, Thermal Transition Date, and Advisory Archives. The main content area is titled "Summary of Conditions for the Northeast Shelf Ecosystem" and contains a bulleted list of findings for 2013.

**Summary of Conditions for the Northeast Shelf Ecosystem**

- Sea surface temperature (SST) in the Northeast Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem during the first half of 2013 moderated compared to the record high temperatures that occurred in 2012; however, temperatures remain above the long-term mean based on both contemporary satellites remote sensing data and ship-board measurements.
- This moderating effect was not uniform over the ecosystem. The northern ecoregions of the Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank remained relatively warm whereas the Middle Atlantic Bight cooled to a greater extent.
- Spring survey hydrocast data shows that surface and bottom temperatures have moderated since 2012, but remain above average with bottom temperatures being influenced by water entering the ecosystem.
- In contrast to the 2012 Gulf of Maine spring bloom which was a long duration, intense bloom that started at the earliest recorded start date, the 2013 was the latest recorded bloom that was so poorly developed its extent was below detection limits. The bloom on Georges Bank was also relatively late and though it could be detected, it was a small bloom in terms of duration and intensity.
- Though not a regular feature in the Middle Atlantic Bight, a distinct spring bloom could be measured in 2013.



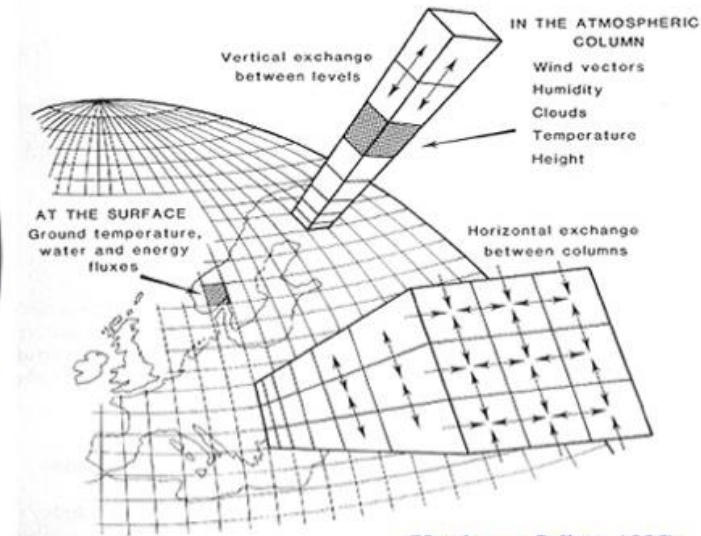
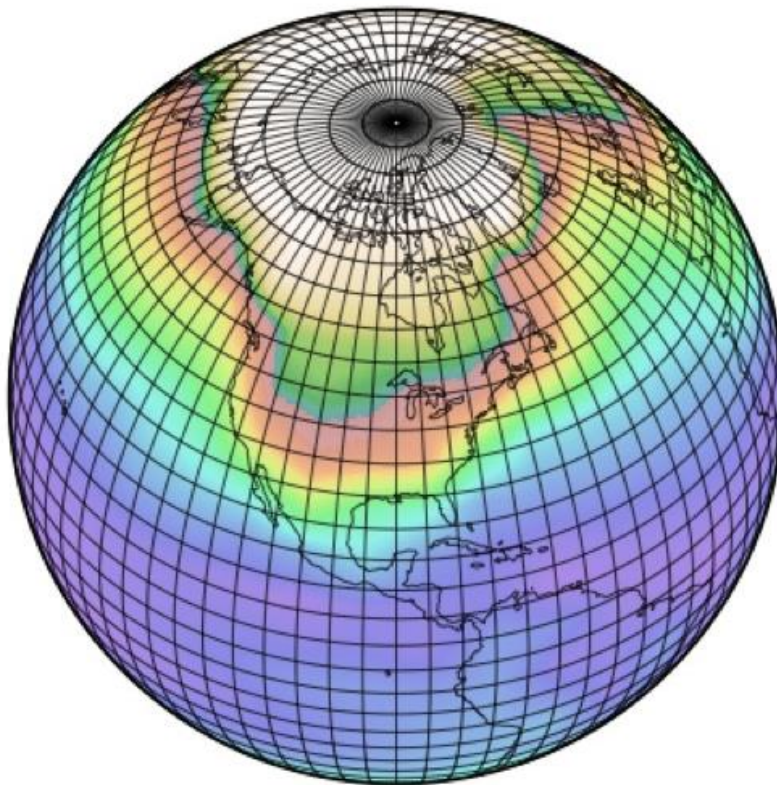
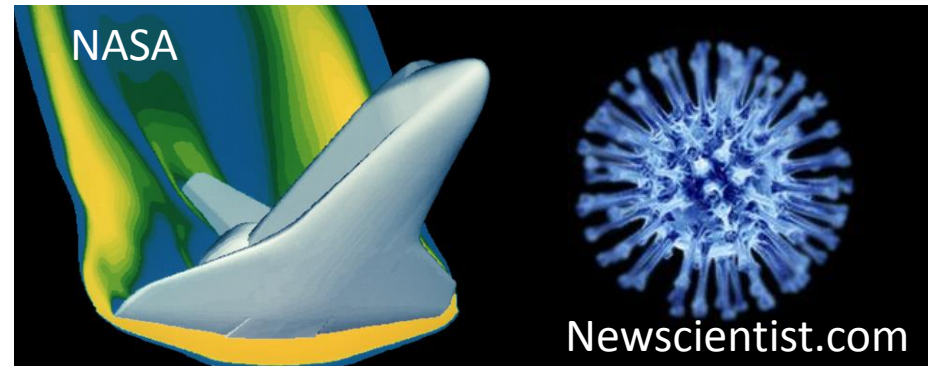
Northeast Fisheries Science Center Reference Document 12-07

Ecosystem Status Report  
for the Northeast Shelf Large Marine  
Ecosystem - 2011



# Past and Future Climate States

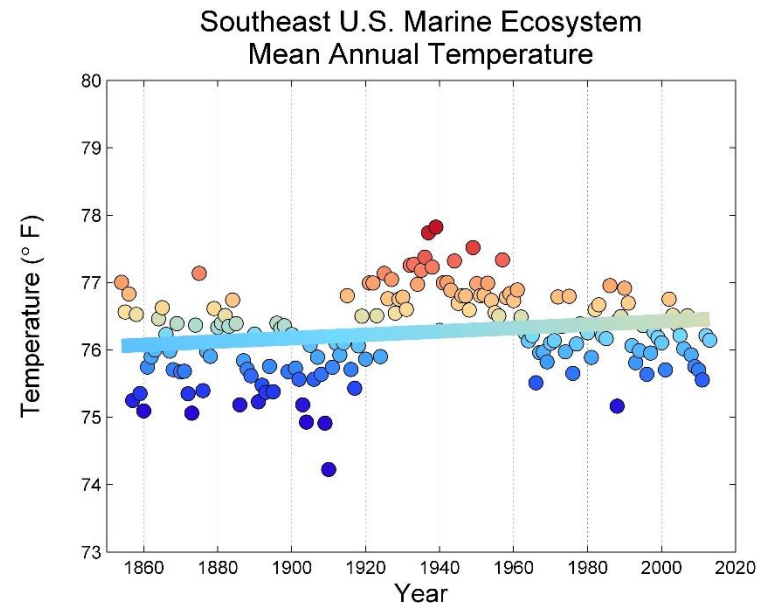
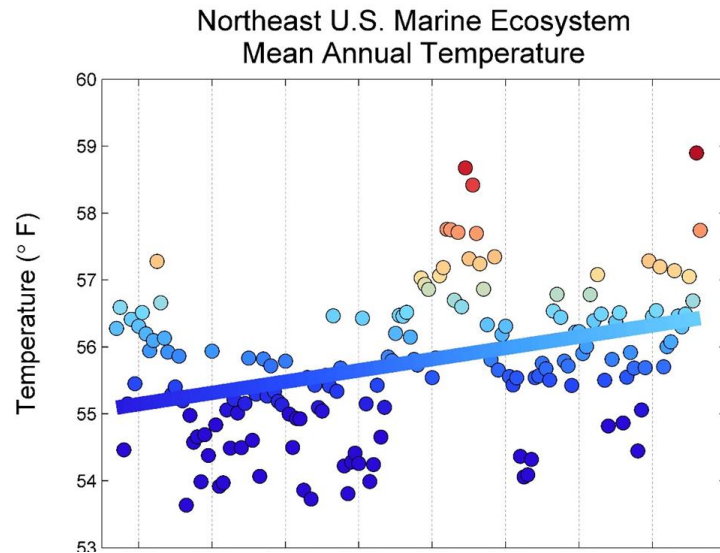
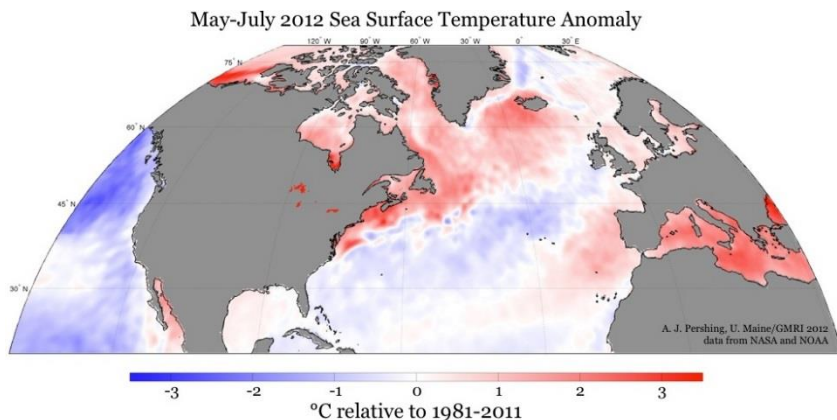
- Future states simulated with models



(Henderson-Sellers, 1985)

# Past and Future Climate States

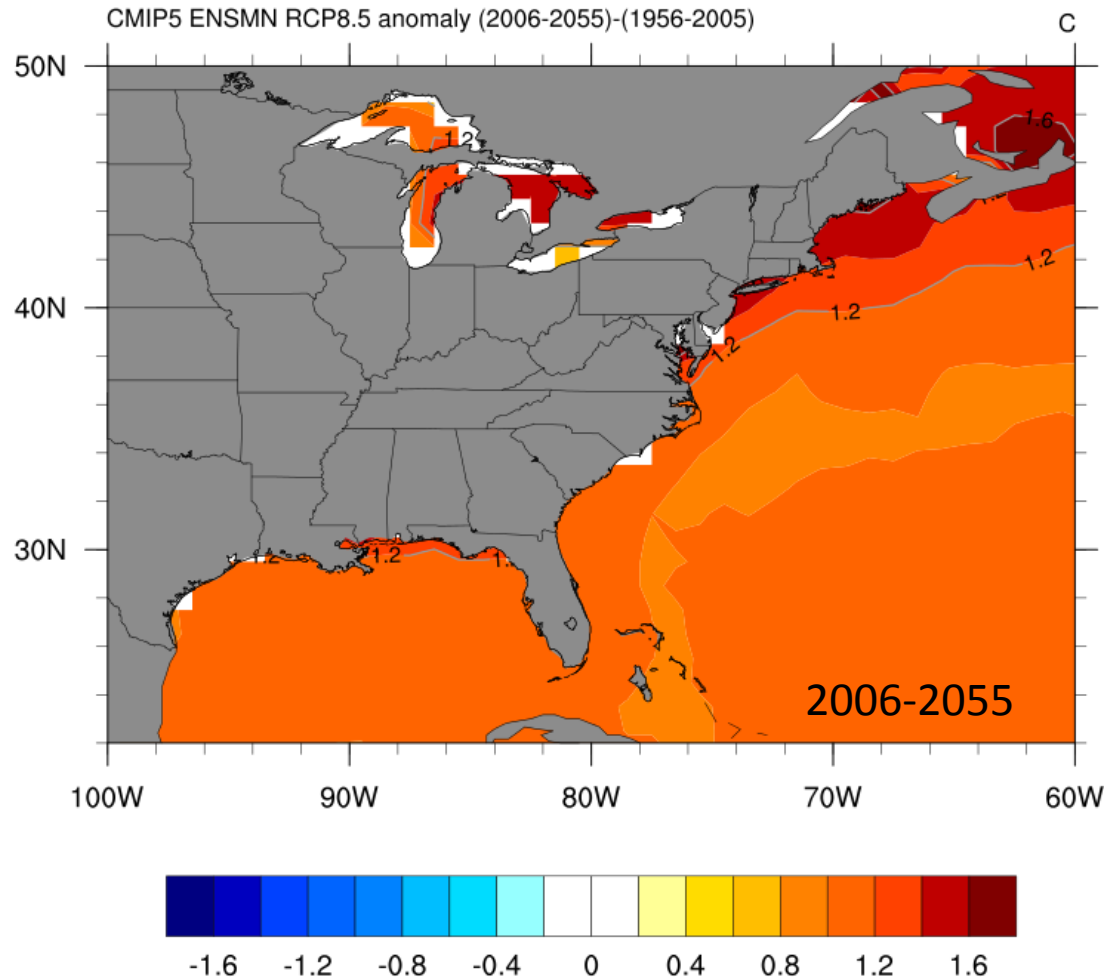
- Since 1960
- Warming in NE
- Constant in SE
- 2012 warmest on record in NE





# Past and Future Climate States

## Climate projections – Surface Temperature



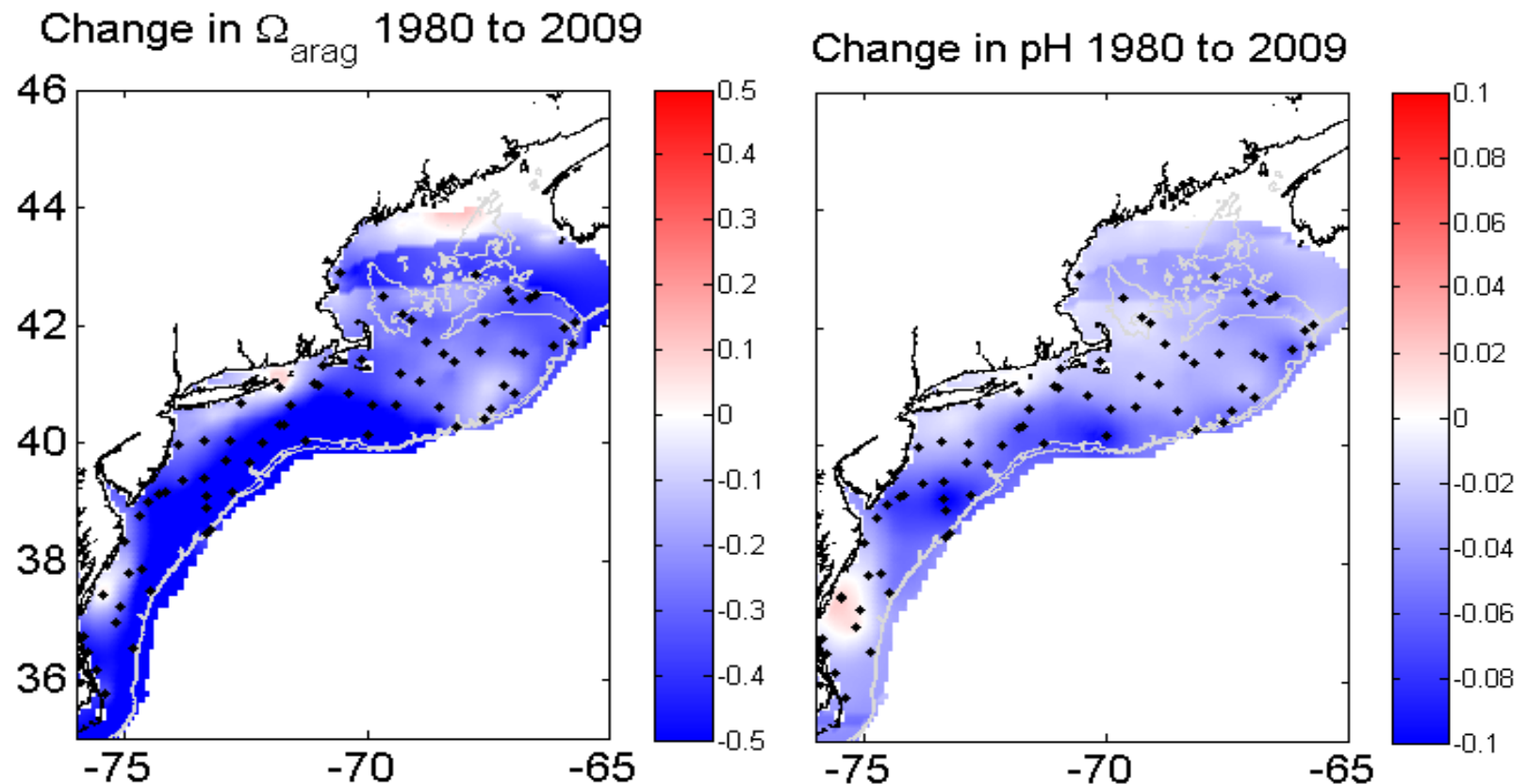
- Increase 1.3°F in past
- Increase ~1-2°F in coming decades

Jamie Scott & Mike Alexander –  
NOAA OAR ESRL

<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/ipcc/ocn/>

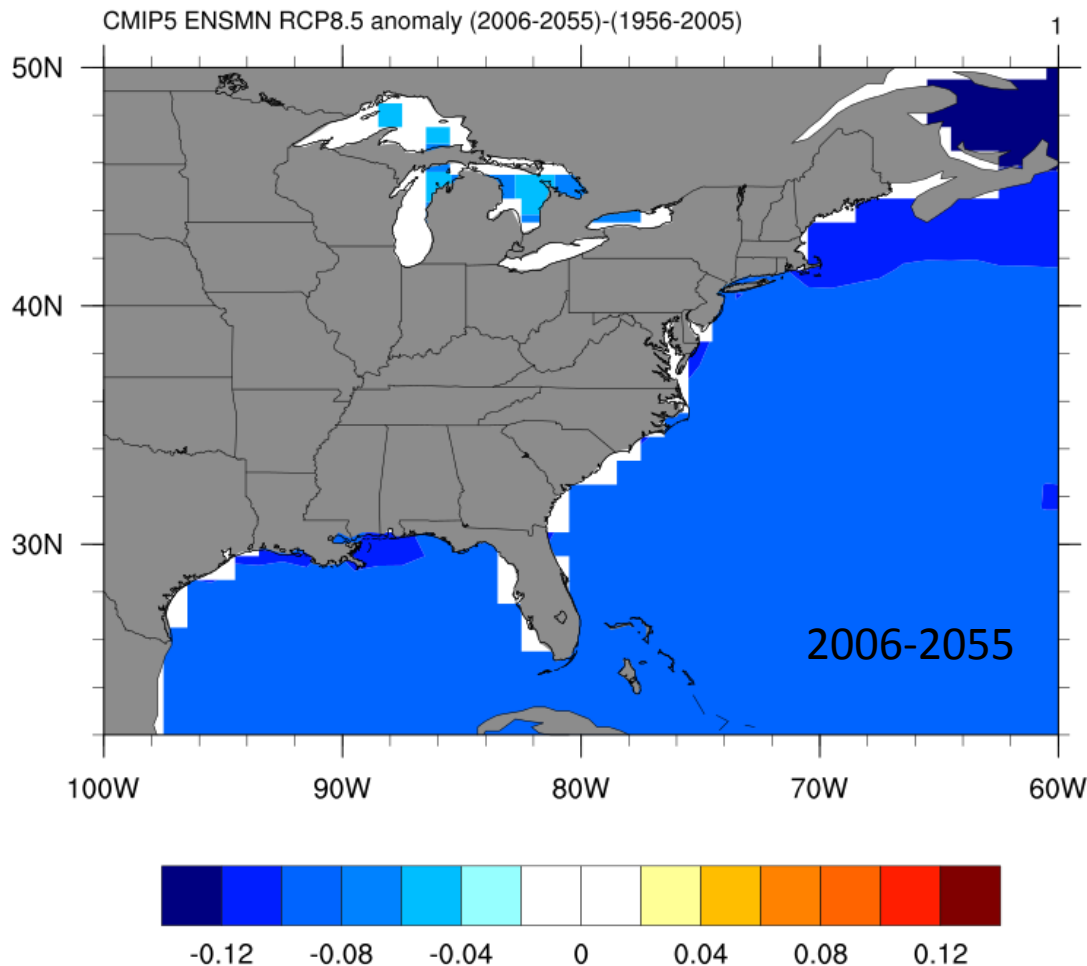
# Past and Future Climate States

- Ocean acidification is occurring
- Regional and seasonal variability



# Past and Future Climate States

## Climate projections – Ocean Acidification



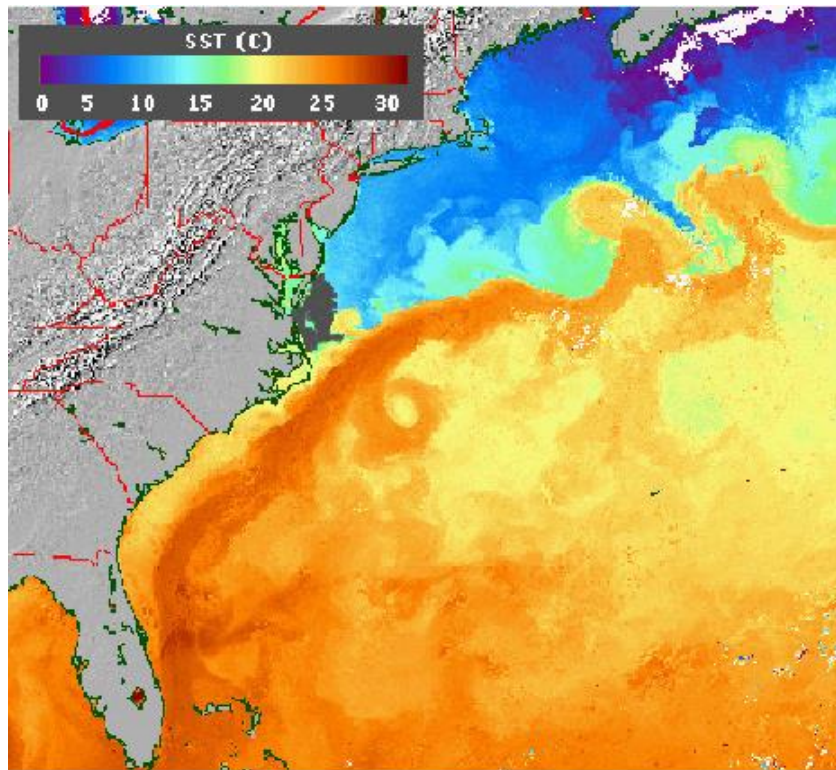
- Decrease 0.036 pH units since 1980
- Decrease of ~0.08 pH units in coming decades

Jamie Scott & Mike Alexander –  
NOAA OAR ESRL

<http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/ipcc/ocn/>

# Past and Future Climate States

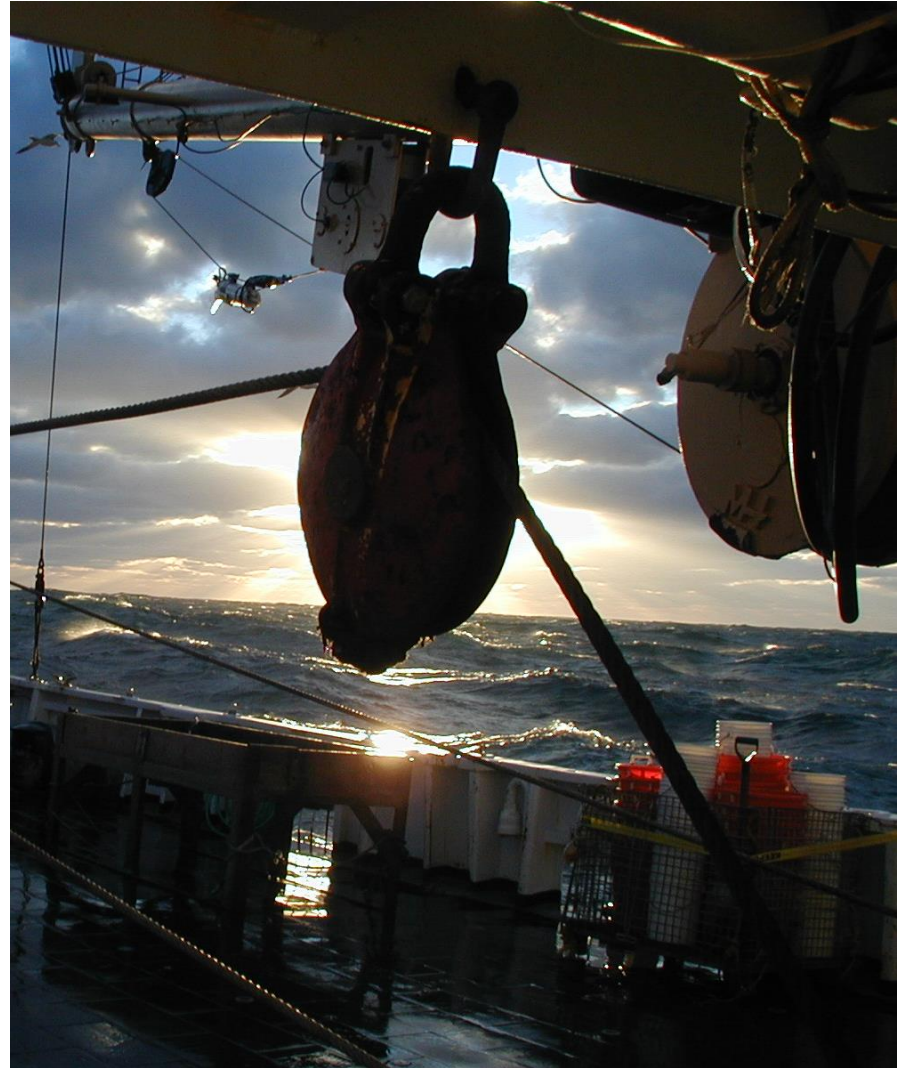
- Physical ecosystem is variable and changing over the long-term



- Salinity
- Ocean acidification
- Wind patterns
- Precipitation
- Streamflow
- Lake ice out
- Nutrients
- Sea level rise
- And more ....

# Outline

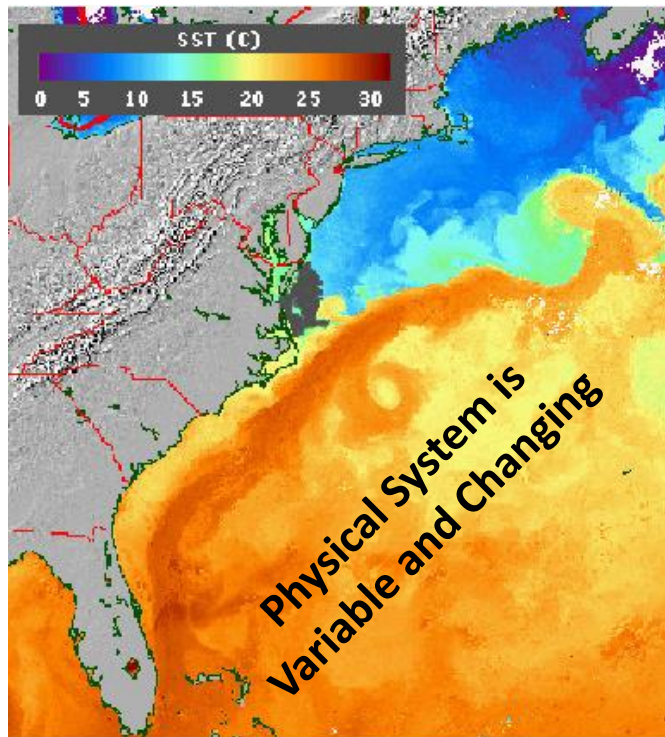
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# Impacts on Fishery Resources

Population – individuals of same species, living in the same geographical area, with capability of interbreeding

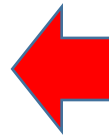


1. Abundance
2. Density
3. Dispersion
4. Distribution
5. Demographics (age, sex, etc)
6. Population Growth Rate (births, deaths)
7. Connectivity (immigration, emigration)



# Impacts on Fishery Resources

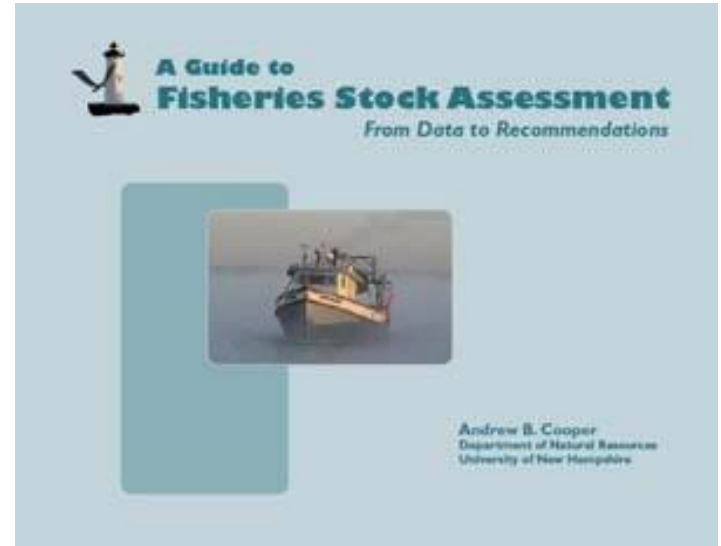
Stock - a group of individuals for which population parameters can be meaningfully estimated for specific management applications



1. Abundance
  2. Density
  3. Dispersion
  4. Distribution
  5. Demographics (age, sex, etc)
  6. Population Growth Rate (births, deaths)
  7. Connectivity (immigration, emigration)
- Cause changes in populations will*

# Impacts on Fishery Resources

- Traditional stock assessments: only external factor affecting a stock (S) is fishing (F)
- Climate effects integrated in population properties (R, G, Ma, M)



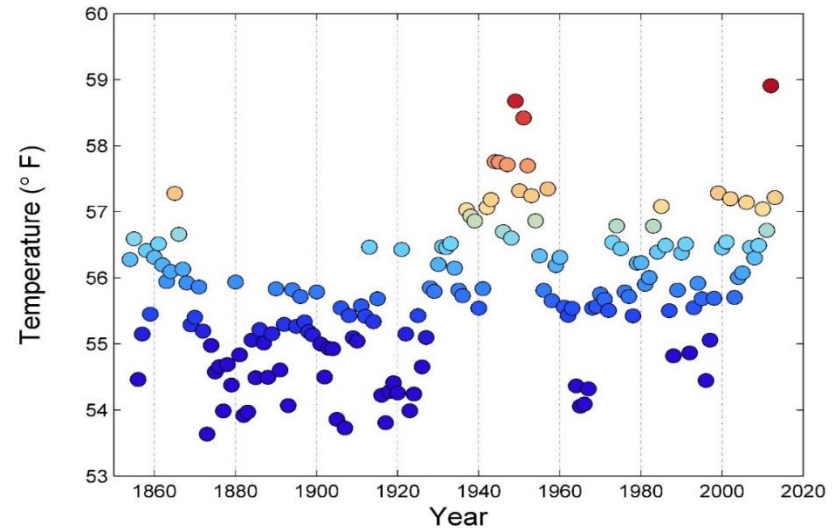
$$S_{R,G,Ma,M} \approx f\left(\frac{1}{F}\right)$$

As F increases, S decreases

As F decreases, S increases

# Impacts on Fishery Resources

- Traditional stock assessments:
  - climate effects integrated over hindcast
  - stationary over forecast
- Climate is random with no trend

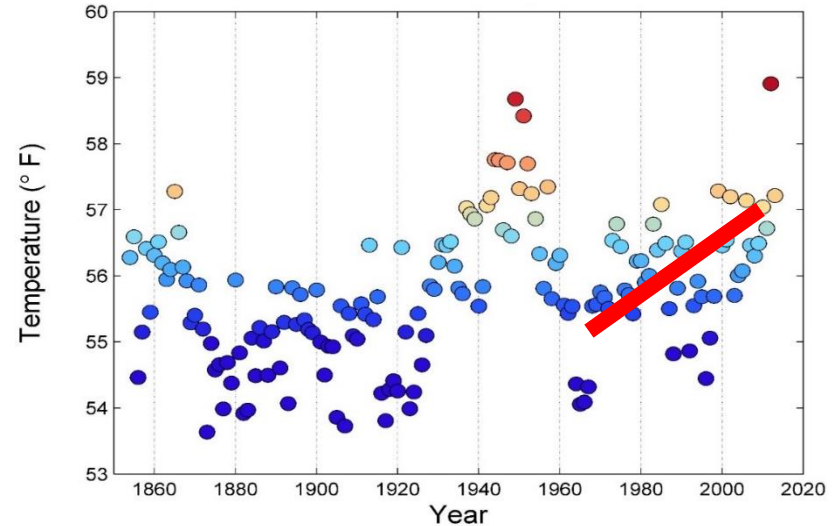


$$S_{R,G,Ma,M} \approx f\left(\frac{1}{F}\right) + \varepsilon_C$$

# Impacts on Fishery Resources

- Traditional stock assessments:
  - climate effects  
intermediate over  
hindcast
  - stationary over  
forecast
- Climate is random  
with no trend

Climate is changing &  
climate is variable on  
decadal scale



$$S_{R,G,Ma,M} \approx f\left(\frac{1}{F}\right) + g(C)$$

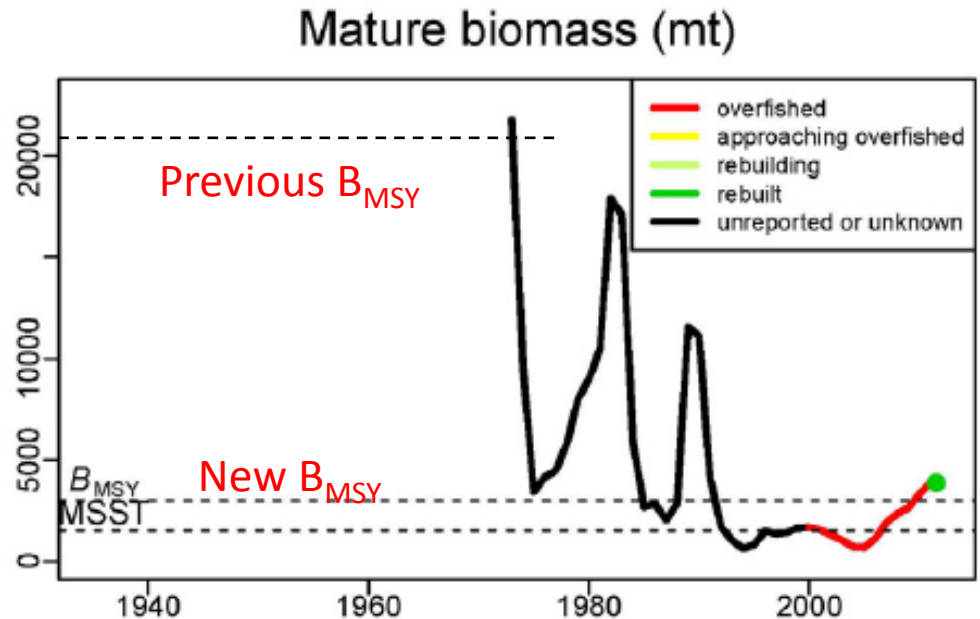
# Impacts on Fishery Resources

- Changes in stock productivity (R, G, Mat, Fec)
- Changes in distribution (stock definition; catchability)
- Changes in species interactions (natural mortality, growth)



# Impacts on Fishery Resources

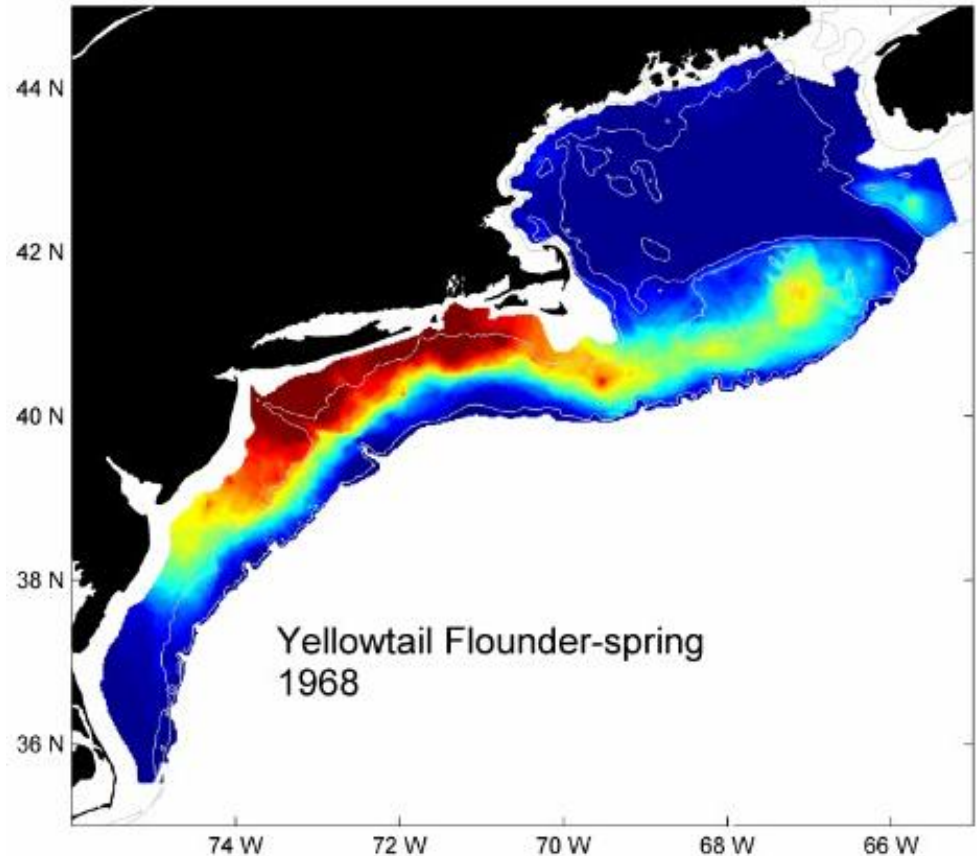
- Changes in stock productivity
- Southern New England yellowtail
- Reduced  $R$  associated with cold pool or regime shift





# Impacts on Fishery Resources

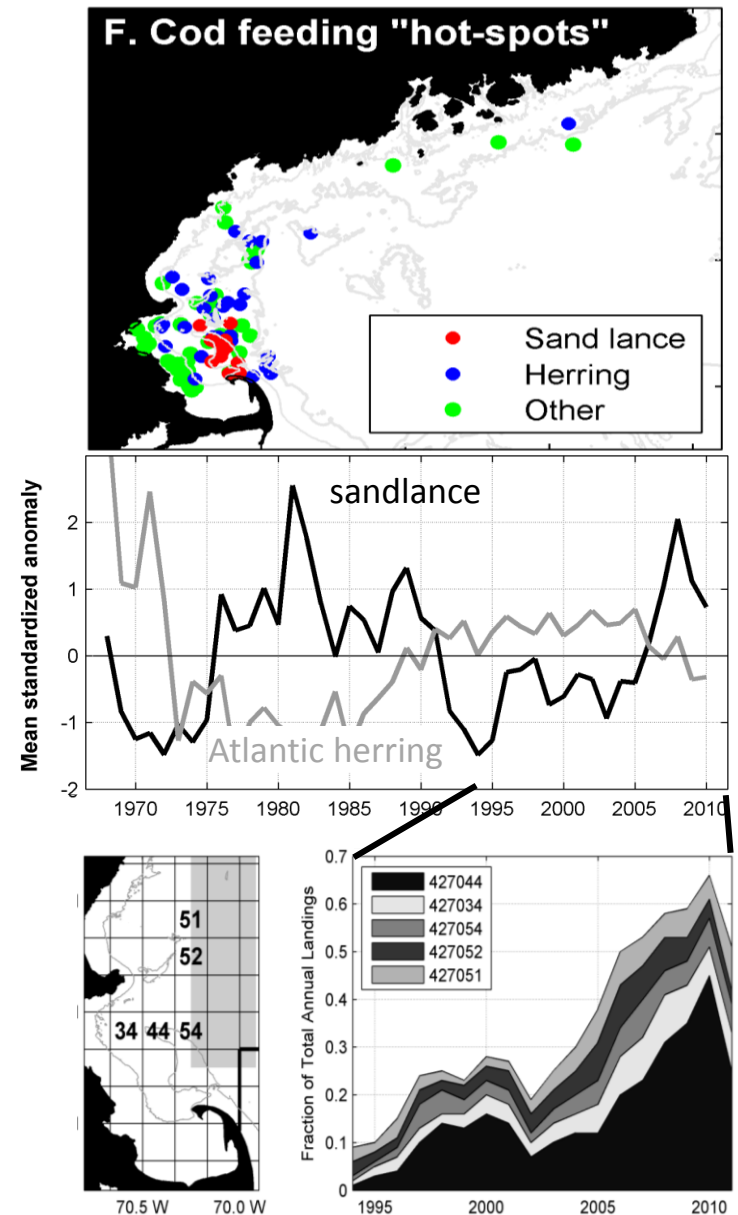
- Changes in distribution
- Stock boundaries / catchability
- 24 of 36 fish stocks shifted poleward / deeper (Nye et al. 2009)



<http://www.int-res.com/abstracts/meps/v393/p111-129/>  
<http://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/epd/ocean/MainPage/ioos.html>

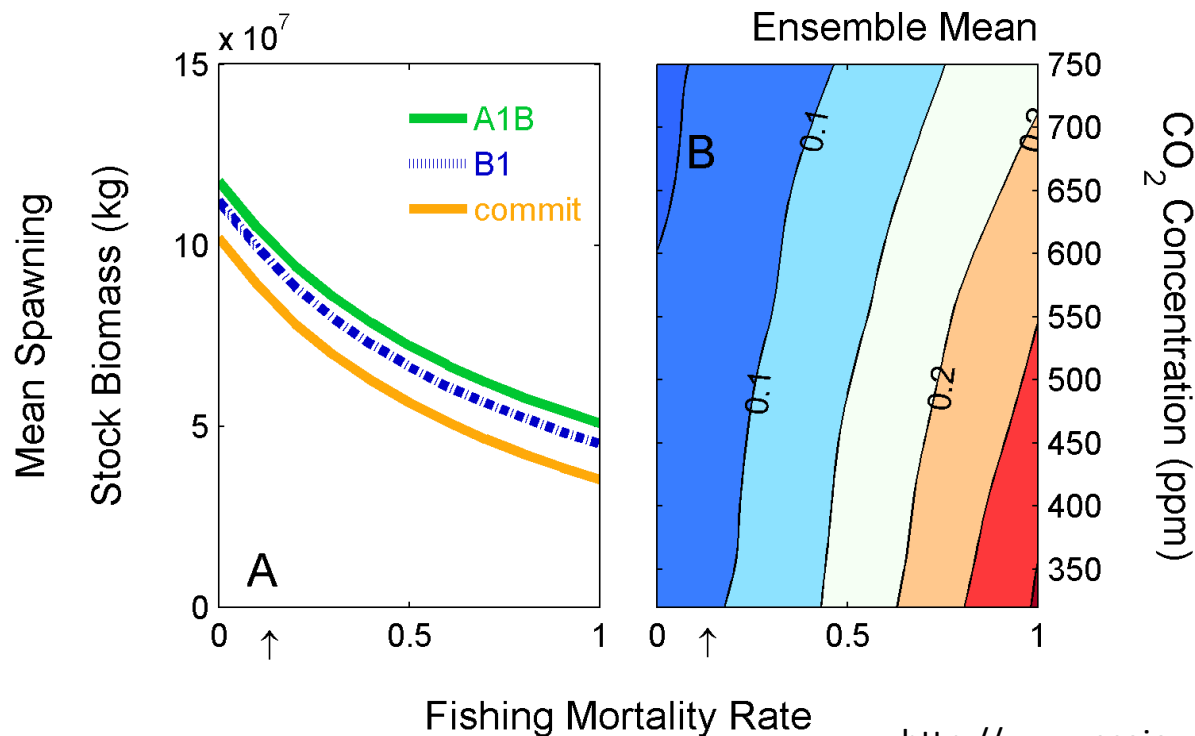
# Impacts on Fishery Resources

- Changes in trophic interactions
- Cod changing distribution as a result of shift in prey (not necessarily climate related but ...)



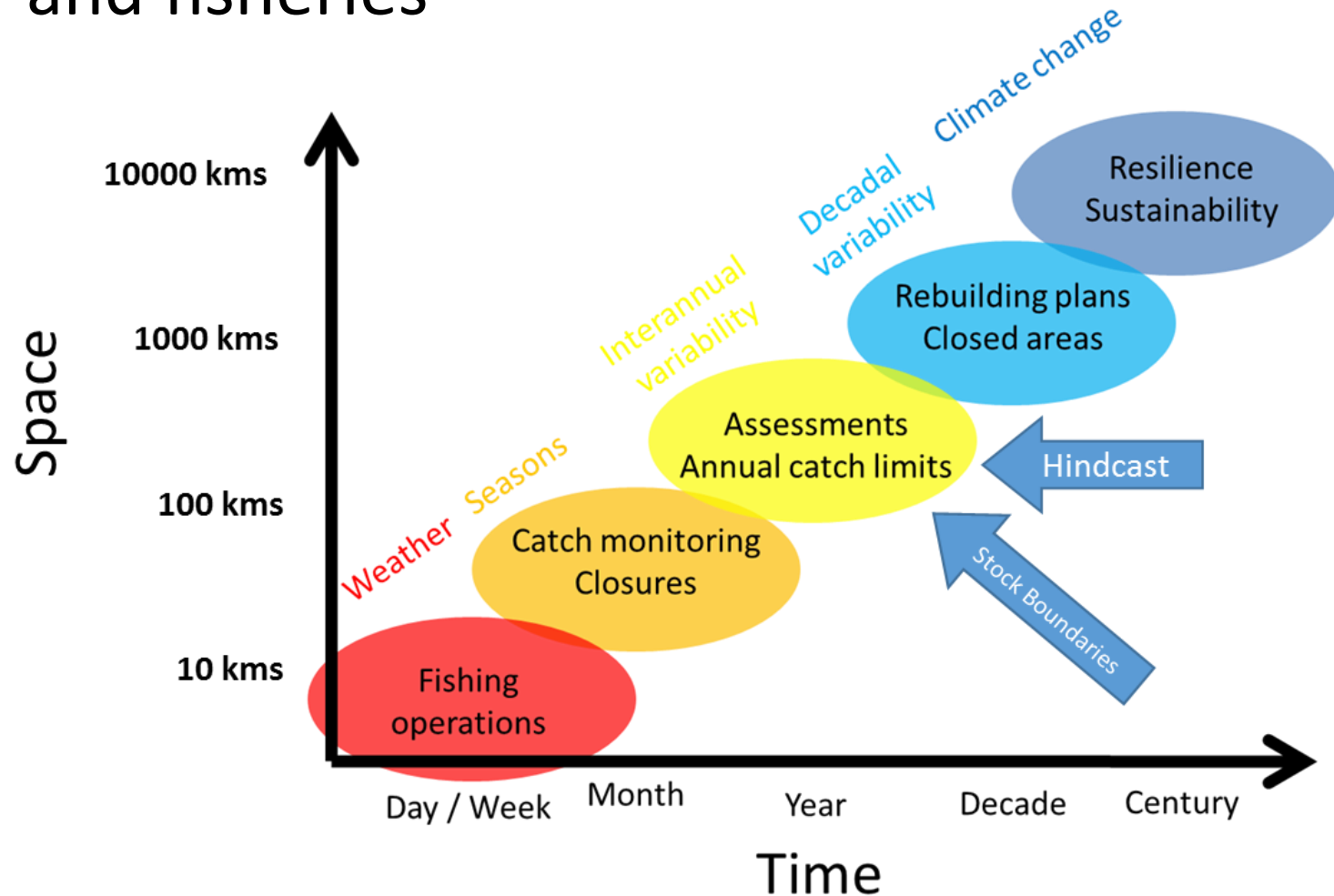
# Impacts on Fishery Resources

- Not only climate change; not only fishing
- Croaker biomass dependent on both fishing and climate



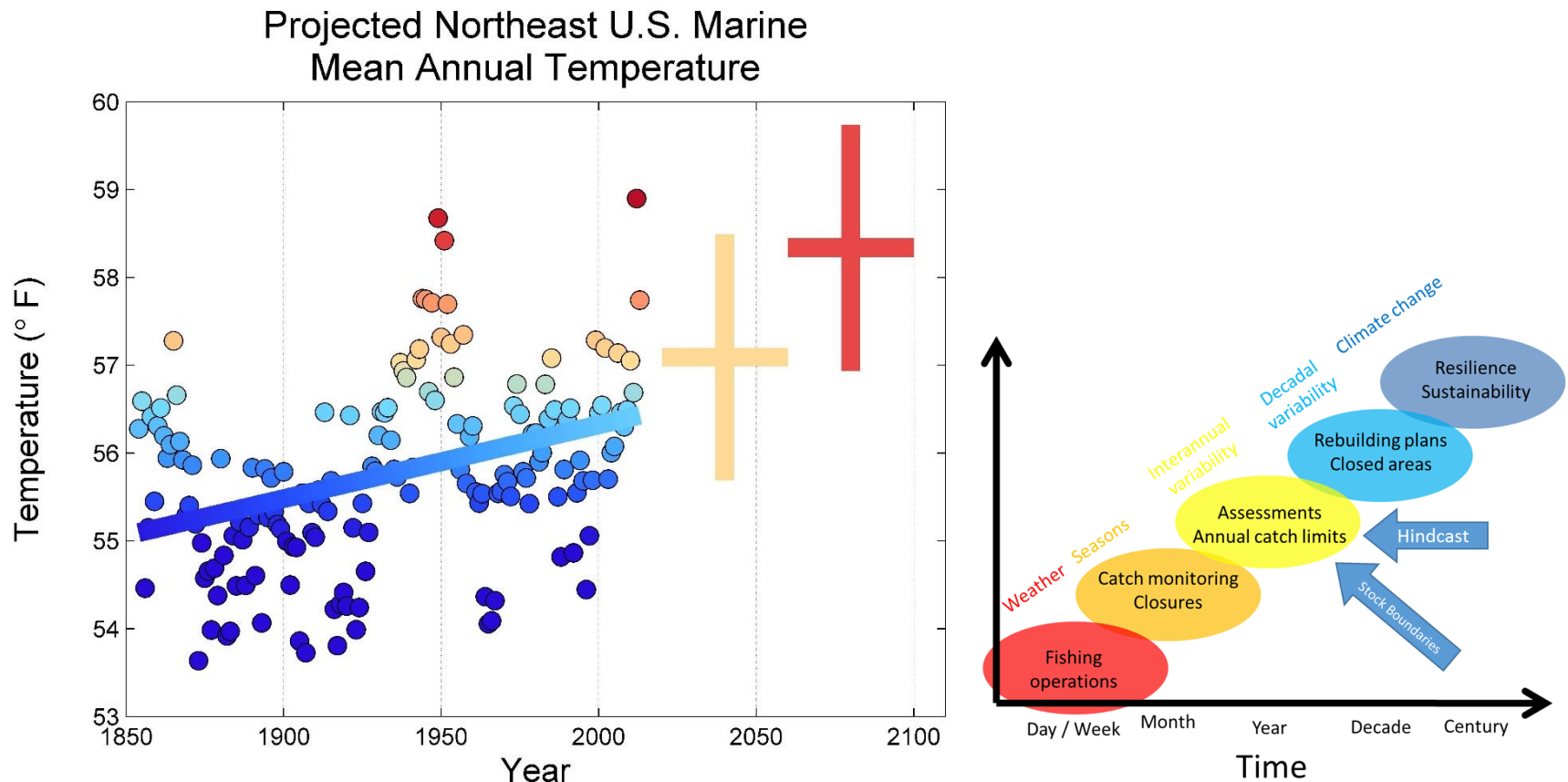
# Impacts on Fishery Resources

- Interactions between climate and fisheries

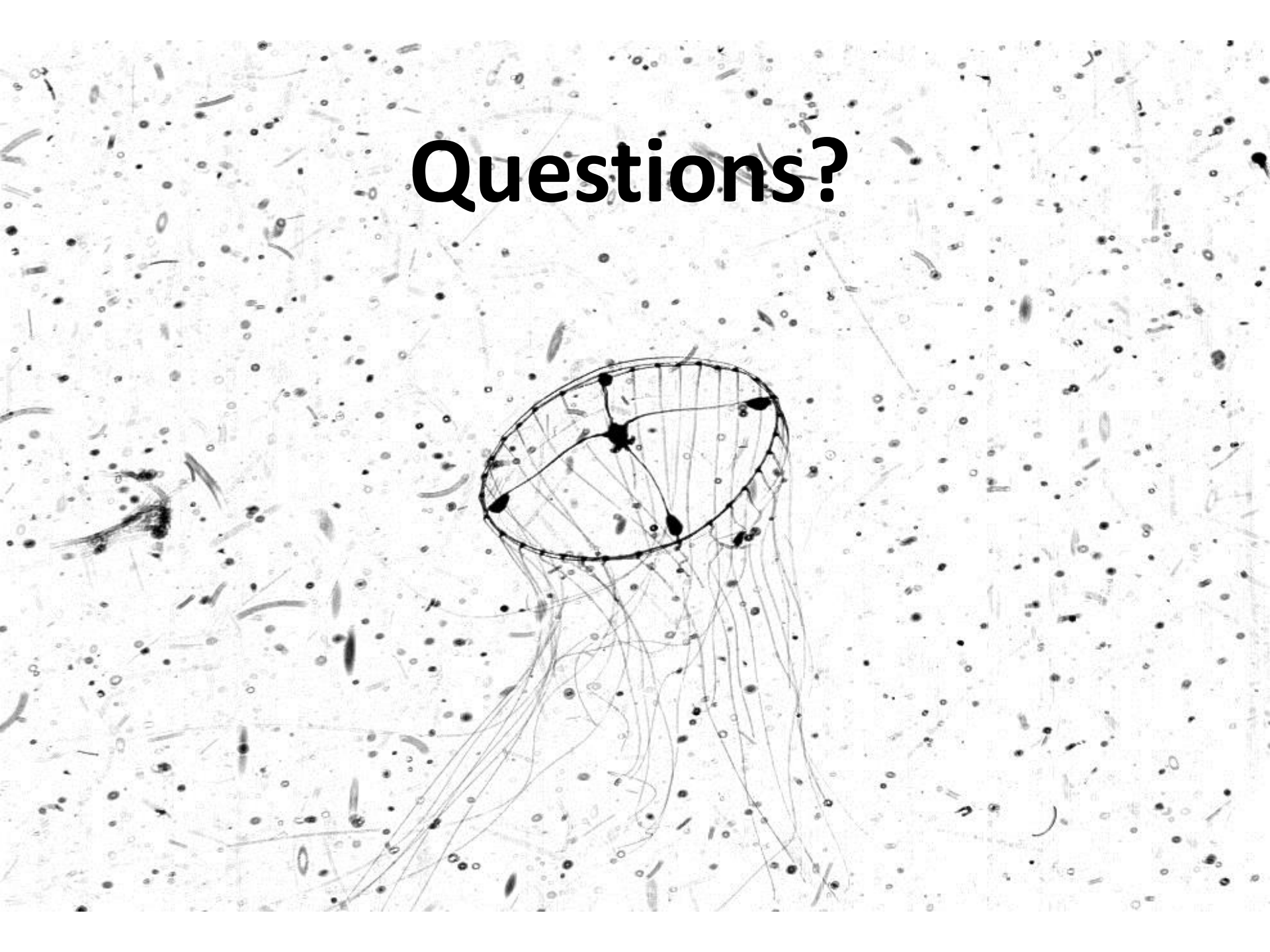


# Impacts on Fishery Resources

- Climate change and variability are not just future issues; past, present and future



# Questions?





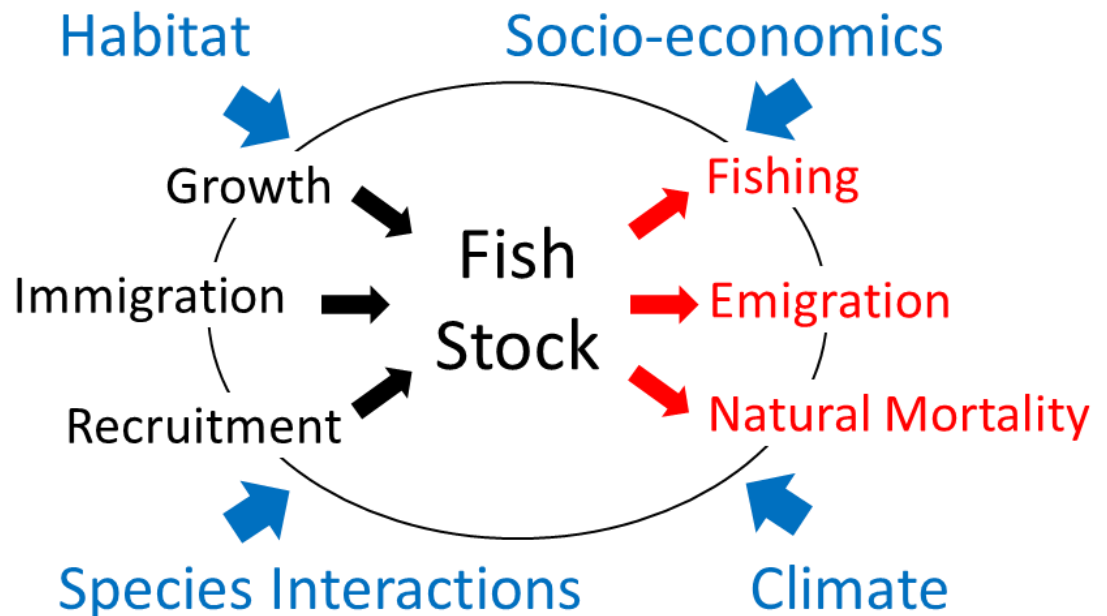
# Outline

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# Conclusions

- Reference points are not static
- Stock boundaries are not fixed
- Trophic interactions and community make-up are changing
- Multiple stressors (not all fishing, not all climate)



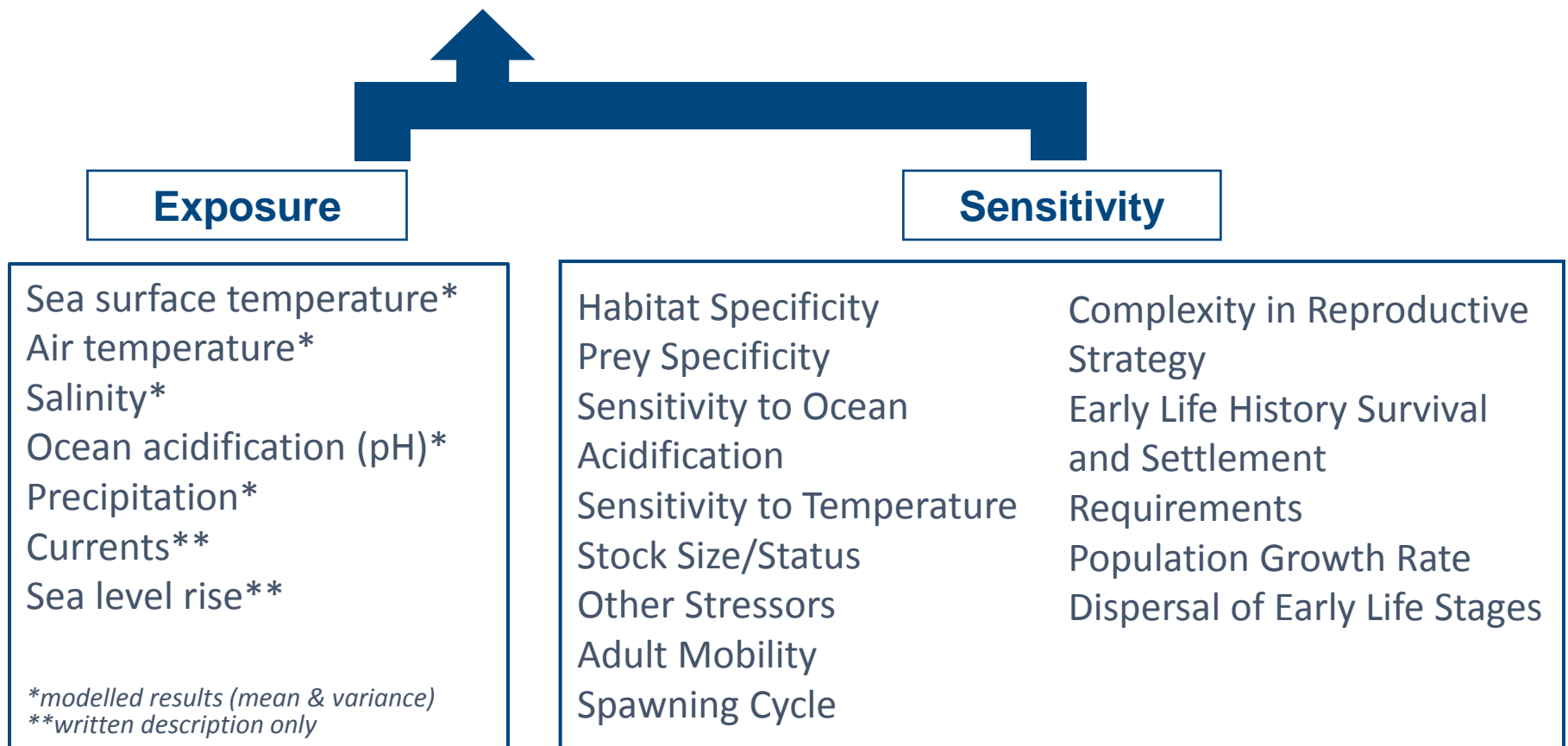
# Conclusions

## Steps forward:

- Coupled fisheries dynamic – climate models
  - Coupled distribution – climate models
  - Vulnerability assessment
  - Outreach
- 
- Quantitative
- Atlantic cod
  - Atlantic croaker
  - River herring
  - Cusk
  - Others
- Qualitative
- e.g., this talk

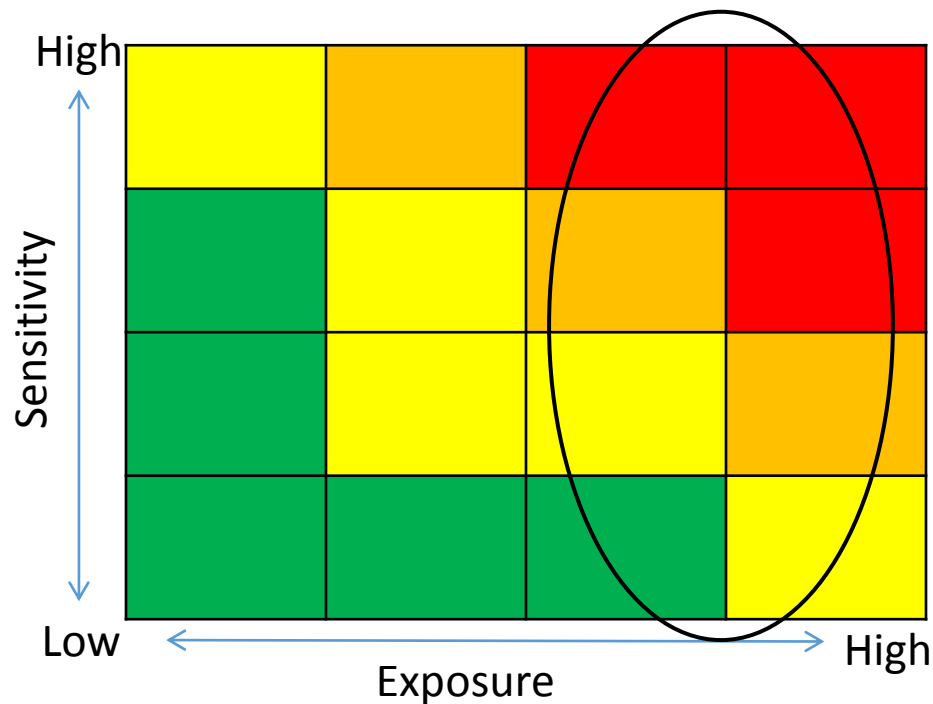
# Conclusions

## Northeast Fisheries Climate Vunerability Assessment (79 species)



# Conclusions

## Northeast Fisheries Climate Vulnerability Assessment (79 species)



- Exposure to climate change of all species is moderately high to high
- Sensitivity higher for diadromous and shellfish; lower for groundfish and pelagics

# Questions?



*Chris Melrose (NEFSC)*